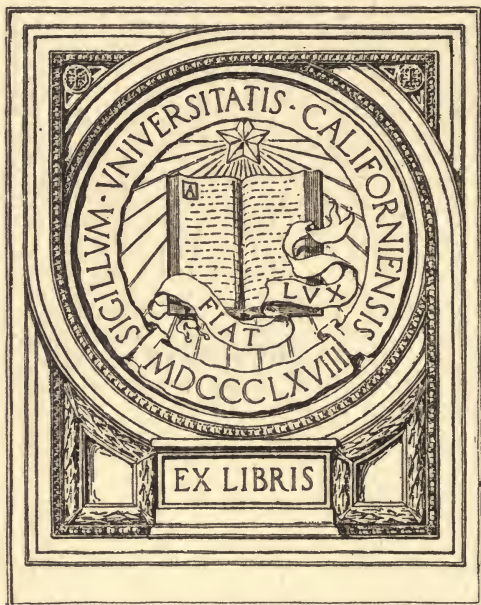


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STUDY OF THE

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EDITOR  
MARION DEXTER LEARNED  
University of Pennsylvania

**XXIX.—THE SYNTAX OF BRANT'S *NARRENSCHIFF***

*(See List at the End of the Book)*

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

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THE SYNTAX OF  
BRANT'S *NARRENSCHIFF*

BY

HENRY DEXTER LEARNED

A THESIS

PRESENTED TO THE FACULTY OF THE GRADUATE SCHOOL IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT  
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## AUTHOR'S PREFACE

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No work heretofore published on Sebastian Brant's *Narrenschiff* has attempted to treat thoroughly the subject of its syntax, although occasional points are noted and discussed in Zarncke's edition,<sup>1</sup> otherwise so exhaustive. It is my purpose to present a systematic study of the syntax in as complete and accessible a manner as I may, and thus attempt to elucidate some part of this relatively little explored transition period in the history of the literary language: when the Middle High German literary idioms were gradually breaking down and giving way to the simpler, more direct, more universal constructions of the popular speech.

The matters of arrangement and accessibility, in which our German linguistic treatises leave so much to be desired, have seemed to me to be of especial importance in such a work. I have therefore been at great pains to put the material in as simple and lucid an order as I could devise: alphabetic wherever possible, otherwise according to its logical relation or importance. I have made careful cross-references and compiled an index which is intended to include every mention of every word and every construction discussed.

It has been my aim to account for and at least to suggest the explanation or development of every syntactical form used by Brant which is not found in the literary language of the present day, or which for any other reason—such as recording an early appearance of a modern usage foreign to Middle High German, or for the sake of completeness—seemed interesting enough to note.

Several considerations make the *Narrenschiff* an admirable subject for such an investigation. In the first place, the author was not much of a traveller, but lived all his days in the neighborhood of his birthplace, so that, in spite of Zarncke's repeated

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<sup>1</sup> See Bibliography.

insistence<sup>1</sup> that German was practically a foreign language to Brant, we may safely assume that he spoke an unaffected German: "Wie ihm der Schnabel gewachsen war." Indeed, the very fact that Brant was accustomed to write on learned topics in Latin makes it all the more certain that this work, intended for popular reading, represents the colloquial idiom. As a matter of fact, we find but one or two expressions that can possibly be called Latinisms<sup>2</sup> in the *Narrenschiff*. Besides, Brant was not interested in linguistics, and could have had no purpose to improve his native tongue by flavoring it with Latin. If we need further proof of the naïve character of Brant's German, it is to be found in the work itself, the language of which corresponds perfectly to the present-day dialect of that region.<sup>3</sup>

The book is important also because of its tremendous circulation and its profound influence, not only in Germany, but all over Europe, which need not be discussed here in detail; and in this connection we should note that it just precedes the influence on the literary language exerted by Luther's translation of the Bible.

Finally, and perhaps most important, we have in this text exactly what Brant wrote, since it is evident from many considerations<sup>4</sup> that Brant himself corrected the proofsheets very carefully, and insisted that the compositor follow his copy accurately. The result is a text differing not a little from the language of contemporary prints.

I have limited myself here to the first edition of 1494.<sup>5</sup>

Any study of the inflectional forms which Brant used would be beyond the scope of this work. Besides, the results would be of questionable reliability because of the hopeless inconsistencies in contractions and spelling which appear on every page. Brant seems to have had regard only for sounds.

<sup>1</sup> *Op. cit.*, p. xxiv and elsewhere.

<sup>2</sup> These are noted where they appear in the body of the work.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. Ch. Schmidt *Wörterbuch der Strassburger Mundart*, Strassburg 1896. —I have discussed certain minor points of deviation from the popular dialect in the last chapter.

<sup>4</sup> Zarncke *op. cit.*, p. 267.

<sup>5</sup> I used the facsimile edition of Franz Schultz, see Bibliography.

I have noted my indebtedness to the special treatises which were useful to me at the proper places in the footnotes, and collected these and some more general titles in the bibliography.

At this point it may be proper to explain that I have not had access to a large number of books which I expected to find helpful. Many of them could not be located in this country at all, and of course could not be procured from abroad at this time. This is particularly true of dissertations lately published in Germany. To be sure, relatively little has been done with the syntax of these individual monuments.

Professor Shumway, who suggested this subject and turned over to me the manuscript of an unpublished study he made in 1898 of the genitive in the *Narrenschiff*, besides helping me in many details, has incurred my sincerest gratitude. The searching criticisms of my father, Professor Learned, have also, I trust, borne fruit.

HENRY DEXTER LEARNED.

Philadelphia, June 1917.





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# The Syntax of Brant's *Narrenschiff*

## CHAPTER I. USE OF CASES.

### ACCUSATIVE.

1. The use of the accusative in the *Narrenschiff* does not differ greatly from the modern practise. Some verbs, e. g., **gären**, take an accusative in the *Narrenschiff* which were used differently in MHG.; but the old and the new usages are generally found together, neither to the exclusion of the other.<sup>1</sup> Where the *Narrenschiff* records a verb with the accusative only, it is used so, as a rule, in NHG. So we find **bedüren**, **flyehen**, **bhüten**; the impersonals **dürsten** (w. *noch* and the dative), **früren**, **hungern**, etc.

2. The accusative with the following verbs is interesting:

**bedencken** <sup>2</sup>: *wer bedenckt all dyng by zyt* xii 3.

**duncken**: *Er sicht vil das jn nit dunckt güt* xxvi 28.

*Der dunckt sich stryffecht* lvii 3.

impersonally: *Manchen dunckt / er wer*, etc. xxxiv a.

for *dencken*: *Wer vil versüchen düt Den dunckt doch nit eyn yeder güt* xviii 28.

**erkunden**: *er erkund all stett vnd landt* lxvi 3.

**gelangen** <sup>3</sup>: *Alls das sy gelangt* lxxxii 56.

**(ge)lusten** <sup>3</sup>: *wán hie zú leben lust* xliii 14.

*Ein yeder findt das in gelust* Vorr. 48.

**vermählen**: *Wer die (frow) vermählet synem lib* lxiv 60.

**vnderstan**: *ettwas gross vnderstan* xv 23.

**vrteln**: *Wer ander vrtelt bôsz vnd kleyn* <sup>4</sup> xxix b.

<sup>1</sup> For such variant usage, see the chapter on verbs.

<sup>2</sup> Generally intrans., or reflex., as in: *Wer sich bedenckt* xii 5.

<sup>3</sup> MHG. requires the subjective idea in the genitive, thus: *dês sie gelangt*, etc., Cf. 22 footnote to *entberen* and Paul 265.

<sup>4</sup> Zarncke, p. 358, n. to this passage, calls this double accusative, otherwise unrecorded, a Latinism.

**bevilm** <sup>1</sup>: *das es jnn* (acc. s. m.) *nit bevilt* lxxx 9.

**gewenden**: *der sorgt Das er nit gewenden mag* xxiv 34.

**werffen**: *Bisz man sie würffet mit eym steyn* lxii 11.

**zychen**: *Was zychstu mich* xxiii 31.

**erzürnen** <sup>2</sup>: *das er keynen erzürn* xviii 24.

3. The "accusative of content," as Paul calls it,<sup>3</sup> is represented by such phrases as: *Das man jm flüch bösz schwür* lxxvii 66.

4. The accusative is used, as in all periods of the language, to express limited or definite time or space:

*ir verlust Den sie den tag hetten gehan* Vorr. 98.

*das ichs nit mag Volbringen me / myn alten tag* v 16.

*Barmhertzigkeyt die leng nit stat* xiv 27.

*Gott beittet lange jor* xxv 15.

*Der weg ist breyt Dan vil sint die jn gant* xlvi 16.

But the picturesque use of the accusative with any verb of motion to denote the space covered, so extensive in MHG.,<sup>4</sup> is not found otherwise.

5. A related use of the accusative is to denote specification: <sup>5</sup>  
*pflichtig üt; schuldig üt* lvii 29 f.

=licht. p 29, 37 below

DATIVE.

6. The use of the dative in MHG. was but little different from the modern practise. We should not, therefore, expect to find much to discuss in the *Narrenschiff* under this caption. It is hardly necessary to mention such obvious constructions as the dative of possession with parts of the body: *die oren mir*, etc.;

<sup>1</sup> Cf. 2, footn. to *gelangen*; also Paul 265.

<sup>2</sup> MHG. *zürnen* is transitive (Paul 241). Brant uses it intransitively in: *Der herr des erzürn Do man jn hochfart macht den turn* xcii 115 f., where *des* may be causal genitive or the object of *erzürnen*.

<sup>3</sup> *Op. cit.*, 242.

<sup>4</sup> Paul 245.

<sup>5</sup> This construction occurs only in such phrases in the *Narrenschiff*. It was much more widely used in MHG., Cf. Paul 247, 3.

the dative of indirect object extended to adjectives: *mannen schántlich* Vorr. 116; *der sel so fyndt* (= *feindlich*) lxxxviii 25; *wie nach* (= *nah*) *es jm sy* xcix 87; *keym gehorsam* lxxxv 87; with the phrases **goch** (= *jäh, eilig*), **wol**, **not sein**; with **beitten**,<sup>1</sup> **dienen**,<sup>2</sup> **gefallen**; similarly in such an expression as: *das man jm fluch bôsz schwúr* lxxvii 66; with **gefügen**, **gelten**, **glichen**, **glouben**,<sup>3</sup> **gehören**,<sup>4</sup> **vermählen**: *wer die vermählet synem lib* lxiv 60; **vergünnen**,<sup>3</sup> **nemen**, **raten**, **bescheren**,<sup>3</sup> **schmeichen** (= *schmeicheln*), **tröwen**, **truwen**, **tûn**, **wichen**, **bezalen**, **zemen**,<sup>5</sup> **verzyhen**.

Note. A clear instrumental dative, rare even in MHG.,<sup>6</sup> occurs in: *er sy allen dingen witzig* xxxvi 4.

7. Interesting echoes from MHG. are found in the continued construction of many verbs with the dative:

**(ge)bresten**: *jm brest hie zitlich gut* iii 13.

*was*<sup>7</sup> *im gebrist* Vorr. 30.

**bekommen** (= *begegnen*): *das jm vil lüt bekum* lxxx 14.

**lassen**<sup>8</sup>: *Zûm bâttel loss ich mir der wile* lxiii 78.

**(ge)lieben** (= *placere*): *Dem wisen liebt eynfaltikeit* xviii 30.

*wie jm gelyebt* lvii 33.

**lieben** (= *amare*): *wer mich lieb hat / den lieb ouch ich* # 22ii 17.

**luppen** (= *lûpfen*)<sup>9</sup>: *dem fläschlin luppen* lxxxi 4.

**lusen** (= *prügeln*): *Des soll man jm mit kolben lusen* xc 12.

**rûfen**<sup>10</sup>: *ob sie morn rüff jm* xxxi 32.

<sup>1</sup> MHG. regularly with the genitive, Paul 263. The example in the *Narrenschiff* is: *Do jm gott beittet* xxv 15. Elsewhere it is intrans.

<sup>2</sup> Does not occur in the sense of *verdienen*, as in MHG.

<sup>3</sup> See also the chapter on verbs.

<sup>4</sup> Occurs once with *zû*: *der hymel ghôrt nit zû Den gensen* xiv 29 f.

<sup>5</sup> Still strong, as in MHG.

<sup>6</sup> Paul 249c. The usual construction in MHG. is with *ze*, cf. Lexer.

<sup>7</sup> Cf. 2, footnote to *gelangen*.

<sup>8</sup> This construction is not recorded elsewhere, apparently.

<sup>9</sup> Zarncke, p. 426 n. to this passage, gives this meaning, *i. e.*, *aufheben um daraus zu trinken*. Elsewhere in MHG. *lûpfen* is always transitive, cf. Lexer.

<sup>10</sup> Transitive use first appears in late MHG.; previously the dative had been the regular construction (Paul 248; Zarncke p. 364 n. to xxxi 32).



- sparen**<sup>1</sup>: *Dar vmb / das jm got spart* lxxxvi 16.  
**tröwen**<sup>2</sup>: *er manchen tröwt* x 3.  
**volgen**<sup>3</sup>: *volgen gutem ratt* viii title.  
**unwillen** (= *nauseare*<sup>4</sup>): *so unwilltest du der selen min*  
 lxxxiv 24.

8. A peculiarly striking use of the ethical dative, due perhaps, to a violent ellipsis, occurs in: *Dar vmb stund kunig Salomon Synr müter vff / von synem tron* xc 28.

9. A kind of dative by attraction, to which Zarncke<sup>5</sup> calls attention as being not uncommon in MHG. when a preposition with an infinitive communicates its action to the intervening noun: *von falbem hengst strichē* c title in register (at end of first edition).

#### GENITIVE.

10. The most interesting case in the *Narrenschiff* from a historical point of view is the genitive, since it corresponds best to the traditional MHG. usage, while showing unmistakable tendencies toward modern simplicity. In its most obvious use, as the case of possession, further extended to the subjective idea with verbal nouns, it is not different from the modern practise: *eins mullers thier* i 34; *das ist aller narren gbrust* xxxiv 7; *Der heylgen vätter ler* Vorr. 3; *Vil seck die synt des esels dot* xxx c; we have also the construction: *Ein fründes ratt* viii 31.

11. With nouns formed from verbs we have an objective genitive, as in all periods of the language: *erfolgung gûter sytten* Vorr. title; *sin selbst bewerung* xv 24; *vnsers zû lend ist keyn hoffen* cviii 44; *erfarung aller land* lxvi title; *verretery der land*

<sup>1</sup> Zarncke, p. 431 n. to this passage, suggests that this may be a Latinism (cf. *parcere*) or an ellipsis, the dative being a real indirect object.

<sup>2</sup> Probably typographical error for *manchem*, since the antecedent is singular, cf. Zarncke p. 318, n. to this passage.

<sup>3</sup> Regularly with the dative in all meanings. Nevertheless its auxiliary is *haben* (as in Luther): *Hett er gefolget* viii 25.

<sup>4</sup> Meaning given by Zarncke, p. 429 n. to this passage.

<sup>5</sup> *Op. cit.*, p. 443 n. to c title.

lxxxiii 14; also when the construction is extended to nouns not so immediately suggesting the verbal idea: *syner zungen meister* xix 34; *man hatt jr acht*<sup>1</sup> *ib.* 54; *die hant der geistlicheit nit acht* lxxxiii 87; *durch gûts willen* (= *von Geldes wegen*) lii b; *des zûm zûgen* (= *als Zeugen dessen*) cxi 23.

12. The use of the genitive to denote a specific modification of an idea—what might be termed a genitive of specification—was well established in MHG.,<sup>2</sup> and persists in the *Narrenschiff*, although it is in many cases very difficult to distinguish from other similar uses. Such instances as the following may perhaps be grouped most satisfactorily under this heading:

*Will anders er mit eren stan* lix 8.

*Vil hant des* (= *darüber*) *brieff vnd sygel gût Wie das sie sint von edelm blût* lxxvi 51 f.

*Der vatter hat keynr syppschaft frog*<sup>3</sup> cii 88.

13. We may perhaps most conveniently explain the use of the genitive with certain adjectives as being immediately related to the genitive of specification:

**behend**<sup>4</sup>: *Der messen kunst was er behend* lxvi 28.

**blosz**: *Der ist der synn vnd wiszheit blosz* xxi c.

**fry**<sup>5</sup>: *Der kappen vnd des kolben fry* Vorr. 132.

**müssig**<sup>6</sup>: *Der ging der narren müssig wol* lxxviii 34;

*Der selben wer gût müssig gon* c 29.

**wert**<sup>7</sup>: *der eren, geldes, bessers wert.*

**gewisz**<sup>4</sup>: *gewiss der sel* lxxxv 140; *syn* (= *dessen*) *ungewisz* lvii 84.

7 14. A construction closely related to the foregoing is the instrumental genitive. Typical examples are: *bättlens er sich nert* lxx

<sup>1</sup> Occurs in MHG., but more commonly with *ûf* or *ze*, cf. Zarncke p. 335 n. to this passage.

<sup>2</sup> Paul 259 *et passim*.

<sup>3</sup> MHG. *fragen* takes the genitive, Paul 263.

<sup>4</sup> Paul 266.

<sup>5</sup> Paul 259; cf. also under prep. *vor*.

<sup>6</sup> Zarncke, p. 409 n. to lxxviii 34, cites examples of this construction from H. Sachs and Seb. Franck; cf. also Paul 266.

<sup>7</sup> Paul 261.

28; but also: *all welt will mit bättlen neren sich* lxiii 3; and: *vil neren vsz dem bättel sich* lxiii 93; *keyns mit dem andern hatt mitlyden syner schwâr* xcix 73. In one instance this genitive is replaced by a prepositional phrase: *Wer von syner sach will haben gewynn* lix 5.

15. The genitive of characteristic is used rather more freely than in modern German. Examples are *Der sy güter dyng* Vorr. 135; *Die sint des adels von Bennfeldt* lxxvi 46.

16. The genitive of quality (e. g., *der ritter guoter sinne; hoves man; frist dreier winter*; and phrases with *mancherlei, all-hand*, etc.), a very similar construction to the last, does not occur in the *Narrenschiff*, probably because Brant simply found no occasion to use it; it had not died out at that time, but was quite common until much later.

17. The use of the genitive to express cause, frequent in MHG.,<sup>1</sup> is still common in the *Narrenschiff*: *hungers sterben* lxxxix 51; *wenig sind syn* (= *davon*) *worden rich*<sup>2</sup> cii 62; *Nabal wer syns gspôts gelont* xlii 28; **des** (= *deswegen, deshalb*, etc.) occurs about thirty times: *des verdürbt man nit* lxiii 84; the last is as often expressed by **dar vmb**, however, showing the tendency to abandon the old construction.

18. A further extension of the causal idea may be seen in the use of the genitive after the following adjectives:

**geert**: *mynr boszheit wil ich syn geert* v 10; *Die syndt sollchs rates hoch geert* xii 10;

**fro**<sup>3</sup>: *Des tütschen orden bin ich fro* i 28;

**swâr**<sup>4</sup>: *Myrrha wer nit Adonis swâr* (= *schwanger*) xiii 58;

**urtrütz**<sup>5</sup>: *des urtrütz* ciii 136;

to which we may add the phrase: *des* (= *dessen*) *stroff* cxi 32.

<sup>1</sup> Paul 267.

<sup>2</sup> Paul 254, 267.

<sup>3</sup> *Ib.* 259.

<sup>4</sup> But cf.: *von lüten schwâr* xlvi 2.

<sup>5</sup> Zarncke, p. 451 n. to this passage, quotes examples from H. Sachs; cf. MHG. *verdriessen* with genitive, Paul 265.



Note. In the same connection we may logically remark that the phrase **freud han**, which we should expect to find with the causal genitive, requires a prepositional expression: *dar an* vii 1; *dar ab* cx 1; *Mancher hat von sym reden freyd*; we find also *sorg han* with *vmb* cv 64; with *vff* xlvi 77; *ratt pflegen* with *vmb*<sup>1</sup> viii b; *lon vmb* vii 26. Further instances of prepositional phrases where we should expect causal genitives are: *Adam wer nit von eym kleynen bisz Gestossen vsz dem Paradisz* xii 13; *Das eyner druncken wer von wyn* xvi 82.

19. The genitive of material, which was extensively used in MHG.,<sup>2</sup> is much restricted in the *Narrenschiff*, occurring only in such expressions as: *Der hüt vor füllung sich der súsz*<sup>3</sup> cvi 23; *voll heylger geschriff*<sup>4</sup> Vorr. 1; *alles adels lár* lxxvi 61; it is not found with nouns, as in MHG. *daz goldes werc*.

20. The Partitive genitive is used in the *Narrenschiff* much as in MHG. Examples are: *ein pfeningwert drecks* xlv-20; *me gelts* lxiii 94; *Der (= deren) sytzen vier vnd zwentzig noch Zü (sic) Straspurq* lxiii 33; *Vil narren / wenig wyser sint* xlvii 28; *vil wyns* xvi 6; *so vil der doren* Vorr. 50; *Der selben man ein teil hie fyndt*<sup>5</sup> Vorr. 127; *was ere*,<sup>6</sup> *was glücks, was gewins* etc.; *Der jm nye leydes hat gethan* xb; *Des glychen Plato ouch geschach* xxxv 19; *Des glychen vor nie würt gehört* ciii 150; *Der músz des wachs jnn oren han*<sup>7</sup> xxxvi 30; *jr keyner*<sup>8</sup> xl 17; *jr yeder* lxxiii 31; *der (= deren) dheyner* lx 10; *aller sorgen keyn* xcix 188; *So drincken wir dann nit des bósten*<sup>9</sup> lxxxi 23; so also with superlatives, but limited as in modern German: *aller meyst* xxi 24; *vffs aller best (saepius)*; *aller mynst* lxxv 55.

Note. Instances in which the partitive genitive, strictly required in MHG., is replaced by another construction are: *eyn byssen brot* xlvi 39; *Von búchern hab ich grossen hort* i 5; *Nún*

<sup>1</sup> Of. MHG. *si wurden des ze ráte*.

<sup>2</sup> *Ib.* 256.

<sup>3</sup> Paul 250.

<sup>4</sup> *Ib.* 253.

<sup>5</sup> *Ib.* 263.

<sup>6</sup> *Ib.* 262.

<sup>7</sup> *Ib.* 259.

<sup>8</sup> *Ib.* 254.

<sup>9</sup> The only occurrence of this construction, *essen* and *trincken* requiring the accusative elsewhere in the *Narrenschiff*.

hat man doch der gschrift so vil Von alter vnd von nuwer ee (= Testament) xi 15; er von dem appfel asz xii 12; kouffen wyn noch brot xix 44; this is true with numerals where a qualifying adjective intervenes,<sup>1</sup> as in: vier kleyne ding cvi 13; with **vil**, which has thus lost its old substantive character to this extent and is used as a numeral: vil andern (dat. plu.) lxix 12; jnn vil joren lxxxv 12; vile Landt (metri causa) lxvi 49; but with a qualifying adjective the genitive is always used after vil (about 50 cases occur which are certainly genitive, including those in which a qualifying adjective is present, e. g., vil falscher ler ciii 75), and in the majority of instances it is impossible to determine the case because of the confusion in inflectional endings; similarly, with **all, me (mer), manch, wenig** the usage is divided, showing a partial decay of the old construction.<sup>2</sup> Statistics would obviously be worthless.

21. The genitive is occasionally more loosely used in the *Narrenschiff*, as in all periods of the language, as an adverb, especially in time phrases: der richman asz des morndes jnn der hell xvi 46; eyns mols xix 81 (but also frequently eyn mol xiii 11); morgens; nachts; der wile.

22. A relatively large number of verbs which in MHG. governed the genitive retain it in the *Narrenschiff*. Here are to be found such traditional Indo-European constructions as the genitive with verbs indicating mental processes: **dencken, entpfinden, vergessen**, etc.; with verbs indicating plenty or lack (separation), akin to the partitive idea: **entberen, fälen, bedürfen**; verbs in which the causal idea is prominent: **eren, fröwen**; many reflexives, as **sich vlissen**; besides many instances in which the genitive exercises a looser, less easily classified defining function. In the following list only those verbs are noted which are restricted to the genitive. Those having a double construction or a choice of constructions are treated in the special chapter on verbs.

<sup>1</sup> But when the numeral follows, the usage is as in NHG.: vnser schwestern vier lxxvii 92; der syben wunder eyns lxxxv 105.

<sup>2</sup> For further example of substitution cf. 25, an.

- entberen** <sup>1</sup>: *Es ist der narren güt entbern* xlii a.  
*jr beid entberen* lxxix 14.
- dencken** <sup>2</sup>: *die wenig dochtent myn* Vorr. 93.
- beduncken** (*sich*)<sup>3</sup>: *der bdukt sich syner narrheyt* cxi 55.
- dürfen** <sup>4</sup>: *sie dörffen stroffens nicht* vi 8.
- fälen** <sup>5</sup>: *Des mancher fällt* lxxv 4.
- entpfinden** <sup>1</sup>: *er entpfand der gewaltigen handt* lvii 54.  
*der hächlen er entpfyndt* lxxi a;  
*das er das entpfyndt* vii 7.
- flyssen** (*sich*)<sup>6</sup>: *Wer wyns vnd feiszt dings flysset sich* xvi 49;  
*but once: er sich druff flyszt* vi 4.
- fröwen** (*sich*)<sup>7</sup>: *Der sich syns vnglücks frówt* x 4.
- füren** (= *feiern*)<sup>8</sup>: *Der studentten ich ouch nit für* xxvii 1.
- uberheben** (*sich*)<sup>9</sup>: *Sins glücks sich nyemans vberhab* xxiii 27.
- beklagen** (*sich*): *Nestor (et al.) beklagen sich des, etc.* xxvi 34.
- abkommen** <sup>10</sup>: *des esels kumen ab* lxxviii 10.
- lachen**: *So man sin lach* lxvii 7;  
*Wer lachet des eyn ander weynt* lxviii 15.

<sup>1</sup>MHG. *enbären* regularly takes the genitive (Paul 264). Confusion due to the use of *es* (nom., gen. sing.) seems to be the origin of the following cases of apparent accusative: *Der müsz hören / das er gern entbúr* xli 4; *danck vnd lon entbern* xcvi 14. This also appears in Luther (Lehmann 27): *die Gäste warens nicht werth* Matt. 22, 8; *Gallion nahm sichs nichts an* Ap. 18, 17; *So wird ers Schaden leiden* 1 Cor. 3, 15; *da hätten es etliche ihren Spott* Ap. 17, 32.

<sup>2</sup>Rare, generally replaced by *gedencken*, *q. v.* under verbs. Cf. also: *den selben noch zudencken* Vorr. 102.

<sup>3</sup>Regularly with the genitive in MHG., Paul 265.

<sup>4</sup>Regularly with the genitive in MHG., Paul 263. An apparent accusative occurs in: *Der darff glück / vnd wetter güt* cix 12.

<sup>5</sup>Regularly with the genitive in MHG., Paul 263. One instance of *an* with this verb occurs: *Wann er nit hett gefälet dran* lxxv 28.

<sup>6</sup>Regularly with the genitive in MHG., Paul 263. Several instances of *vff* with this verb occur: *er sich dar vff flyszt* vi 4.

<sup>7</sup>Regularly with the genitive in MHG., Paul 263. The NHG. construction with *auf* also appears once: *mancher frówt sich / vff frómbde hab* xciv a.

<sup>8</sup>For form cf. Zarncke p. 356 n. to this passage.

<sup>9</sup>Perhaps the analogy to MHG. *über werden* with the genitive (Paul 263) may be the explanation of this construction.

<sup>10</sup>Regularly with the genitive in MHG., Paul 263.



- vermessen** (*sich*): *sollen sie sich des vermessen* lxxx 25.
- war nemen**: *es nām nyeman sin war* xiii 92.
- pflegen**<sup>1</sup>: *sie grosser wiszheyt pflegen* xlvi 7.
- (be)rümen** (*sich*): *Mancher berümbt sich grosser sach* li 13  
(replaced once by *vsz w. dat.*, cf. 24).
- verrûchen** (*sich*)<sup>2</sup>: *Gott des menschen sich verrücht* xxiii 7.
- schonen**<sup>3</sup>: *Mancher der sytten wenig schont* ix 21.  
*Eyn alter narr synr sel nit schont* v 33.
- versehen** (*sich*)<sup>4</sup>: *ich mich des versich* cx 15.
- spotten**: *Die juden spotten vnser* xcvi 46.
- (ver)sumen** (*sich*): *ich hett des schiffes mich versumbt*  
lxxviii 3.
- vergessen**<sup>5</sup>: *syn selbs vergessen* lviii title.  
*des fläschlins vergessen* lxxx 26.
- waltten**<sup>6</sup>: *kleynes heres / walttet got* xcix 166.
- warten**<sup>7</sup>: *Der letsten (pfründen) wart er jnn der hell* xxx 32.  
*yeder wart Der vrteil die er geben hat* ii 25.  
*Der wardt des schlegels vff dem tach* xxiii 4.  
*Gott Jr (gen. plu.) warttet* xxv 9.  
(also once with *vff* and the accusative: *er muß warten*  
*vff bescheyt* lxii 22.
- verwegen** (*sich*)<sup>8</sup>: *Procris der hecken sich verwäg* xii 52.

<sup>1</sup> Regularly with the genitive in MHG., Paul 264.

<sup>2</sup> MHG. *ruochen* regularly takes the genitive, Paul 263.

<sup>3</sup> Regularly with the genitive in MHG., Paul 264. The analogy of *sparen*, *schonen* to Latin *parcere* is probably responsible for the dative in: *der keym hat geschont* lxxxv 86.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. Paul 266.

<sup>5</sup> Regularly with the genitive in MHG., Paul 264. The accusative, however, is regular in MHG. when another genitive is dependent upon the first (Paul 264 a. 2): *sie vergisz jrs hertzen leyd* liii 14.

<sup>6</sup> Regularly with the genitive in MHG., Paul 263.

<sup>7</sup> MHG. *warten* is used with both genitive and dative (Paul 248, 263), but no instances occur in the *Narrenschiff* which are certainly dative.

<sup>8</sup> Zarncke, p. 325 n. to this passage, gives examples of genitive and accusative from late MHG., and other references.

**werden eins**,<sup>1</sup> **jnn** <sup>2</sup>: *So werden sie des kouffes eis (sic)* lxi 29.

**weynen**: *Wer lachet des eyn ander weynt* lxxviii 15.

**gewonen** <sup>3</sup>: *er hat sin nit gewont* ix 22.

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<sup>1</sup> Probably does not occur earlier than H. Sachs, cf. Zarneke p. 398 n. to lxi 29.

<sup>2</sup> Paul 260. No certain examples of genitive occur, but the following may be cited as showing a reflection of the MHG. usage, the apparent accusative being due to the confusion in forms explained in the footnote to *entberen*: *Das würt er jn dem altter jnn* xvi 10; *das nyeman Das jnnen werd* li 32; examples such as: *Das man me nuwer mâr werd jnn* xi 29 do not prove anything.

<sup>3</sup> Regularly with the genitive in MHG., Paul 263. The MHG. gen. *ës* (cf. footnote to *entberen*) seems to be preserved in: *ders nit hat gewont* v 34. So also with *erbarmen*: *das es got erbarm* lxiii 6. Cf. also *jnn werden* and footnote.

## CHAPTER II. PREPOSITIONS.

Note. It will be necessary to catalogue only those prepositions the syntax or meaning of which in the *Narrenschiff* varies from the present norm, since in the main the two usages coincide.

### 23. Preposition with the accusative:

**durch** with the accusative occurs very frequently to express cause, agency, etc.: *durch Sebastianū Brant Vorr. tit. Daná entpfing nit durch das golt xii 60; durch gotts willen xx 17; wibē durch gutz willē lii tit.; man geb jn durch (= wegen) jr wiszheyt nüt xix 61.*

**für** is still written (= NHG. *vor*)<sup>1</sup> with the accusative, although once we find: *Wer vor frowen vnd kynder wil reden xlix 1.* It occasionally occurs in the sense of *anstatt* or *lieber als*, as in: *für wyn das wasser xxxviii 5.*

**gegen** seems to be restricted to the accusative, cf. *gen*, 24.

**on** (once **an**) is written for MHG. *âne*, NHG. *ohne*: *on mich; on das.*<sup>2</sup>

**vmb** retains its traditional spelling. It occurs in the senses of *für*: *güts vmb bōsz lxviii 12; der lon drum̄b xxii 31;* of *wegen* very frequently: *mich schelten vmb min nutzlich ler Vorr. 81; vmb eyn byssen brot xlvi 39; dar vmb (cf. 17, des) for NHG. deswegen; Eyn schädlich ding ist vmb den wyn xvi 13; es stünd vmb die kynd bas vi 31;* less commonly in the sense of *von*: *das er dar vmb nit weiszt lxxx 12;* and *nach*: *wenn eyn kleyn zyt vmbhar gat (= nach einiger Zeit) lxxxii 31.* It expresses the measure in: *es fällt vmb eyn burenschritt lxv 52.*

### 24. Prepositions with the dative:

**ab**<sup>3</sup> has been preserved in many examples: *ab dem hafē lxxxii 50; ob tusend sturben drab cii 12.*

<sup>1</sup> Paul 270.

<sup>2</sup> Paul 271.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. 26 for *on* with the genitive.

**by** occurs in time phrases where NHG. would use some other preposition: *by den joren* vi 9; *by jren tagen* xli 18.

**gen**<sup>1</sup> is still used with the dative: *gen jm* xxviii 14; *gen mittemtag* lxvi 44; *gen dem hagel, dem wynd, der erden*, etc.

**mit**<sup>2</sup> is used peculiarly in: *het ich in mit sym namen gnent* Vorr. 63.

**ob**<sup>3</sup> occurs once: *ob der hant* lxxix 15.

**vsz** is used where NHG. would replace it by some other construction in: *vsz dem eebruch rümen sich* xxxiii 28.

**von** in phrases has begun to replace the partitive genitive.<sup>4</sup> It is used much as in NHG., except to express agent, where *durch* is more common.

**vor**<sup>5</sup> is the regular form of this word with the dative, although we have one case of confusion in: *jm für* lvi 31. It is used occasionally in the sense of *wegen*, as in NHG.: *vor wyszheyt* xlii 9; and once with *fry*: *Vor btrügnisz syner frowen fry* xxxii 23.<sup>6</sup>

**zû**<sup>7</sup> occurs in several phrases which would seem peculiar today: *zû dem schiff schwymmē* Vorr. 22; *schiessen zû dem zil* xix 66; *zû dem kouff gût* Vorr. 54; *zû nacht ib.* 90; *zû husz* (= *nach Hause*) vi 45, xxxiv 14; *zû eyrn zeichen* (= *als Zeichen*) viii 16; *Die jn erschlug zû dot* xii 18; *zû hant* (= *sofort*) xii 23; *keyn arbeit dett nie gût zûr yl* (= *eilig*) xlvi 49; *zû ruck* (= *hinterrücks*) ci 6.

<sup>1</sup> Paul 270. The *Narrenschiff* prints *gôn* in one instance.

<sup>2</sup> This preposition is frequently used without an object (a possible construction even in MHG., cf. Zarncke, p. 331 n. to xvii a): *Wer gût hat / vnd ergetzt sich mit* xvii a; *Als ob man gott wolt zwingen mitt* lxv 89.

NOTE. Another case of prepositions used without objects (*i. e.*, as adverbs) occurs in: *noch* (= *nach*) *als vor* (*saepius*), which has analogues in NHG.

<sup>3</sup> Paul 271.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. 20 note.

<sup>5</sup> Paul 270. Cf. also 23.

<sup>6</sup> Cf. 15.

<sup>7</sup> The form *zû* (*zû*) is printed three times, perhaps due to the regular MHG. spelling (and sound) *ze*.



Note. The adjective **glich** is treated as a preposition governing the dative in such phrases as: *glich eym ross* xxxii 22.<sup>1</sup>

## 25. Prepositions with both dative and accusative.

The distinction between the uses of the two cases is the same as in all periods of the language.

**an** occurs in several phrases which are reminiscent of the more definite use of this preposition in MHG.: *an der sunn* iv 13; *an beiden ougen blynt* xxx 10; *er fing am pfarrer an* xliv 31; *an jrm bett*<sup>2</sup> lvi 37; *an kreyssen* (= partitive genitive<sup>3</sup>) lxvi 24; *hie ist an narren kein gebrust*<sup>4</sup> Vorr. 47; *Wo an dem pfening ist gebrust* xviii 32; *dot an vergyfftem wyn* cix 28.

**hynder** is used in its MHG. sense in the phrase *hynder sich* (= *zurück* or *rückwärts*) xl 16.

**in** with the accusative is used to express purpose occasionally<sup>5</sup>: *jn warnung* (= *zur Warnung*) xii 24; *Die zung die brucht man in das recht* xix 45. The accusative is striking in: *jnn manche wise* lxxxix 8.

**vff** is used more freely than in NHG.: *vff das* (= *damit dass*) ii 9; in time phrases: *vff eynen tag* (*saepius*); and in the elliptical phrase: *vff jrdeschs yeder narr erblindt* (= *in Bezug auf Irdisches*) lxvi 128.

**under** (still spelled as in MHG.) occurs frequently in the phrase: *underwil* (*underwile*).

## 26. Prepositions with the genitive.

**glich** (originally an adjective, as in *glich wie, als*) is often used as a preposition governing the genitive, especially with

<sup>1</sup> Cf. also *glich* with the genitive, 26.

<sup>2</sup> Regularly used with *bett* until the xvi cent., cf. Zarncke p. 392 n. to this passage.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. 20 note. Zarncke, p. 407 n. to this passage, quotes an example from *Tristan*.

<sup>4</sup> Another instance of substitution for the genitive, cf. 2 footnote to *gelangen*.

<sup>5</sup> Zarncke, p. 320 n. to xii 24, describes this as a Latinism, and cites examples from Vindler, Geiler, Hugo v. Trimberg and Luther.

pronouns<sup>1</sup>: *er allzyt flisset sich Wie yederman syg synen* (= *sein, seiner*) *glich* cv 14.

**on** is apparently used as a preposition governing the genitive,<sup>2</sup> or at least as a prefix: *sie syn soltten wynes on / vnd alles das do truncken macht* xvi 32 f.; *wassers on* lix 23; *aller sinnen on* lxxii 29.

**27.** The preposition is frequently placed at some distance from its logical object, thus becoming formally an adverb, as in MHG.,<sup>3</sup> and colloquially today: *Wer will eym yeden drincken zû* xvi 54; *Do er wart selbst gehencket an* lxxix 20; *Do man nit vor* (= *vorher*) */eyn zanck vmb hab* lxxi 4; or it may follow the noun, as in: *den berg vff* lvi 53; *jm für ib.* 31; *trostes an* lxxv 85.

**28.** The behavior of prepositions used as prefixes (separable) is practically identical with the present norm (except for their position in the sentence, which is quite irregular), the preposition giving up its original construction with a certain case in favor of the case demanded by the whole verbal idea.

Note 1. With **vor** the dative is used exclusively.<sup>4</sup>

Note 2. The compounds **noch stellen, noch stygen** are used with both dative and accusative: *den* (acc. s. m.) *stellt er noch* lxxvi 145; *Wer hohen dingen stellet noch* xxiv 21; *Die stygen vogelnâster noch* xxxvi 14; otherwise *noch* in composition requires the dative.

Note 3. By a natural confusion **bekommen** is printed once for *bykommen* (= NHG. *begegnen*), with the dative.

**29.** The inseparable prefixes conform to the NHG. norm.

<sup>1</sup> Zarncke, p. 385 n. to xlix 24, cites many examples from other writers.

<sup>2</sup> Paul 259. Cf. also 23 *on*. Zarncke, p. 329 n. to xvi 32 f., regards it rather as a prefix. The original adverbial use appears in: *bättlen dât nyeman we On dem / der es mûsz triben* lxiii 81 f.

<sup>3</sup> Paul 273. Cf. also 24 footnote to *mit*.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. 24 *vor*.

### CHAPTER III. PRONOUNS.

30. The personal pronouns are in general the same as in NHG., with the exception that the MHG. forms **min, din, sin, ir** are printed (in various ways: **myn**, etc., and sometimes extended forms<sup>1</sup>: **sinen, iren**). The NHG. forms of the genitive (*meiner*, etc.) are not used.

31. Possessives are frequently accompanied by the definite article, and then stand after the noun: *der gfatter min* Vorr. 45; *vsz der worheit syn* xi 19; while with parts of the body, etc., the possessive is frequently replaced by the dative of the personal pronoun, as in NHG.; but in as many cases both the possessive and the dative of the personal pronoun are used together: *schmyeren yedem syn styren* xviii 23; *Dem würt verbrennt syn consci-entz* xii 80.

32. The reflexive of the third person in the dative is still, as in MHG.,<sup>2</sup> the dative of the personal pronoun (**im, ir, in**), **sich** being confined to the accusative: *Der würrft von jm das blüt* Vorr. 76; *Das sie solch lüt sol by jr han* xli 12.

33. Either the demonstrative **der die das**,<sup>3</sup> the interrogative **wer was**,<sup>4</sup> or **welcher (weller)** may be used as relative, whether the antecedent, definite or indefinite, be omitted or not.<sup>5</sup> The usage is very free, as in MHG.,<sup>6</sup> in the *Narrenschiff*: *alls das man jm bringt* xvi 55; *durch die / by eym sind* xxxix 30; *Es sindt vff erd Die schwätzen* xix 19; *Durch sie würt krü das vor was*

<sup>1</sup> For detailed treatment of these cf. Zarncke p. 385 n. to xlix 24.

<sup>2</sup> Paul 217.

<sup>3</sup> *Ib.* 343, 1.

<sup>4</sup> *Ib.* 343, 2.

<sup>5</sup> The extended forms in the genitive (*dessen, deren, derer, wessen*) and in the dative plural (*denen*) are not used in the *Narrenschiff*: *Der sich des doch nit nymet an* Vorr. 62; *Der sint vil tusent yetz verlorn* xxxi 33; *Den fällt jr anschlag* xliii 34; only two instances in the genitive plural and two in the dative plural of the demonstrative occur; *dñnen* xvii 8; *denen* ciii 135; *dern* xviii c; *deren* xviii 29.

<sup>6</sup> Cf. Paul 344.

*schlecht ib.* 46; *das er gibt / nymbt er zû zyt* xxvi 64; *Das er nit syn will / das er ist* xxix 34; *welch wol wil* xxxii 3; *der . . . wân zû leben lust* xliii 14; *Der ist eyn narr / der macht eyn für Oder wer fackeln zündet an* xxviii 1, 3. The same interchange occurs in the corresponding adverbs, **do** and **wo** being used with apparently no distinction as relative adverbs, as in MHG.

Note. As general double relative **was** is used in: *was gwalt hat / vnd vil gelt* xlvi c.

34. An interesting survival which to the present time has not completely disappeared from colloquial speech is the old relative **so**<sup>1</sup>: *vnder aller creatur So hat vernunfft* liv 17; *Des lands so man erkundet hat* lxvi 46; *sünnisz vnd schand so man yetz spürt* cxix 2; *all die / so wiszheyt handt eruolget* cvii 75.

35. The demonstrative pronouns do not differ in use from the present norm except that the genitive singular of *der*<sup>2</sup> is occasionally replaced by the genitive of the personal pronoun, **sin**, as in late MHG.<sup>3</sup>: *mancher will sin keyn wort han (= davon nichts hören)* cx c.

36. Personal, relative, demonstrative and interrogative pronouns having inanimate antecedents may, when used with a preposition, be replaced by the corresponding adverb, but the usage in the *Narrenschiff* is very irregular in this.

37. Various other pronouns may be mentioned for the sake of completeness:

**üt, nüt** appear for MHG. *icht*, *nicht* (NHG. *nichts*). The latter is never confused with the particle of negation: *nit*.<sup>4</sup> **yeman (yemans yemens)** and **yederman** are always uninflected.

<sup>1</sup> Paul 343, 2, a. 2.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. 33 footnote 5.

<sup>3</sup> Paul 222.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. Shumway *The Verb in Thos. Murner*, i, p. 39 footn. 3.



**vil** and **me**, originally adjectives, are often used as pronouns,<sup>1</sup> hence may or may not be construed with the genitive.<sup>2</sup>

38. A peculiarity to be noted in connection with the article is its omission where it would be required in ordinary language: (*dem* or *einem*) *Schwätzer ist nüt zû reden vil* xix 49; *Hie findt man der welt gantzen louff* Vorr. 53; *an der sunn vnd für (= feuer)* iv 13; <sup>3</sup> *Die best gezierd / vnd höhster nam* ix 25.

<sup>1</sup> Paul 212.

<sup>2</sup> This is treated in detail in 20 and note.

<sup>3</sup> Luther often omits the article in such a case (where two distinct persons or things are referred to) *e. g.*: *an der Sonne und Mond und Sternen* Luke 21, 25.

## CHAPTER IV. VERBS.

39. Intransitive verbs occurring in the *Narrenschiff* which are now either entirely obsolete or no longer used intransitively are: **gebresten, füren** (= NHG. *feiern*), **vergünnen, hoffen**: *wer hofft vff eyns andern dott* xciv 9; **jehen**: *man gyecht* xxiii 9; **lassen**: *er soll von synen sünden lan* xxxi 3; **lieben, lonen, lügen**: *lüg für dich wol* xlvi 30; **raten, rüfen, verstan, werfen**: *mit steyn werffen* xlii b.

40. Impersonal are: **gebresten, gedencken, gelieben** (= *gefallen*), **benügen, gach sin**<sup>1</sup>: *Im wer zû vrteilm nit so goch* (= *eilig*) ii 20; **schwigen**: *vil wâger* (= *besser*) *dir geschwygen wer* xxviii 22; **wundern** with *an*: *des* (= *deswegen*) *ist zû wundern nit daran* vi 47.

41. Reflexive are: **bruchen, bedencken**: *Het Adam sich be- docht vor basz* xii 11; *Der bdenck sich wol / ee dann er buw* xv 20; **verdingen, (be)duncken**: *Die dunckent sich syn* etc. ciii 14; **flyssen, began**: *vil bgont sich wol* lxiii 85; **glichen**: *wollust glychet sich Eym wib* l 1 f.; **uberheben, klagen**<sup>2</sup>: *klagent sich* lxiii 5; **geliben** (= *leiblich gut verpflegt sein*<sup>3</sup>): *was sich gelibt* xxxviii 64; **lyden**<sup>4</sup>: *Der lyd sich / so man die* (*i. e., die Wunde*) *vffbrech* xxxviii 15; **annemen**,<sup>5</sup> **verrûchen, (be)rûmben, schelten**: *der sich mit eynem trunckenen schillt* lxviii 4; **gesöln** (= *Seelenheil genieszen*<sup>3</sup>): *das gesölt sich* xxxviii 64; **stehlen**: *liep stielt sich ab* vi 84; **(ver)sumen**: *das er sich sum* lxxx 13; *Sumbt er sich an eym kleynen stuck* xii 22; **verwegen, bezügen**.

42. Verbs with which there is a choice of various constructions in the *Narrenschiff* are:

**achten** (also **acht haben**):

with the accusative: *Keyn bessere kunst achten sie nüt* xxvii

<sup>1</sup> Paul 198.

<sup>2</sup> Transitive in MHG., cf. Paul 241.

<sup>3</sup> Zarncke, p. 374 n. to this passage, gives this meaning.

<sup>4</sup> Also transitive, as in NHG.

<sup>5</sup> Cf. also 42.

20; *sie keyn scham noch ere me acht xxxiii 51; Die jugent acht all kunst gar kleyn xxvii 7; Wer sich für ein narren acht Vorr. 41; Das er nit wis sich achten soll ib. 36;*

with the genitive <sup>1</sup>: *Das sie der rechten kunst nit achten xxvii 11; die hant der geistlicheit nit acht lxxiii 87; Des priesterschaftt wenig acht xvi 34;*

with *vff* and the accusative: *achten kein frömbden ratt viii 9; Der acht vff glück nüt viii 29.*

### (be)geren <sup>2</sup>:

with the genitive: *eigen nutz des er begert x 26; Der erberkeyt man do nit bgert c 22; but accusative with a dependent genitive, as in MHG.: <sup>3</sup> Der fürst die kron des künigs gert lxxxii 36;*

with *noch*: *nyemā dar noch frogt noch gārdt ciii 127;*

with *zū*: *je me man die zū gründen gārt lvii 81; Do wir all begeren zū lxxxv 68.*

### bruchen <sup>4</sup>:

with the accusative: (*Wachs*) *Das brucht Vlisses vff dem mer xxxvi 31; Der ander brucht syn fryen will lvii 56;*

reflexive with the genitive: *Wer eygens koppfs sich bruchen will xxxvi 26.*

### gedencken:

with the genitive: *die der jch gedacht Vorr. 91; Ich gantz nit jr gedencken wyl ib. 124 f.;*

impersonal <sup>5</sup> with the dative: *mir gedenckt / das etc. lxxvi c.;*

<sup>1</sup> In a few cases the genitive may be regarded as partitive after *wenig*, *nüt*, etc. But cf. *nüt* and the accusative, above.

<sup>2</sup> MHG. *gern* takes the genitive regularly, Paul 263. The compound *begern* is late MHG., Dietz p. 230.

<sup>3</sup> Paul 264 a. 2. For apparent acc. in: *nüt das er begerdt xxiv 18*, cf. 22 footnote to *entberen*.

<sup>4</sup> MHG. with acc. or gen., Lexer. Cf. Zarncke p. 371 n. to xxxvi 26 for contemporary examples.

<sup>5</sup> Zarncke, p. 419 n. to this passage, says that this construction, unknown in MHG. except in the passive, appears in the XVI century, and quotes examples from Murner and Fischart, as well as examples of *dencken*.



with *an* and the accusative: *Das er an die sel gedenckt* xxxi 24;

with *vff* and accusative: *Vff das / er vor nie hat gedacht* xcvi 26.

**dûn**, besides occurring very often as an auxiliary, is used in the senses of *machen*, *stellen*, as in modern dialectal speech; reflexive: *sich dûn* (= *gehen*) vi 63.

**erben:**

with the accusative: *Bulgarus erbt synen sîn* xciv 19;

with the genitive *Eyn dienst magt die jr frowen erbt* lxiv 62.

**glouben**<sup>1</sup>:

with the accusative: *der yedes schwätzen gloubt* ci 2;

with the dative: *gloub mir* ii 18; *Wer güttem rott nit folgt vnd gloubt* xiii 28; *Wer yedem narren glouben will* xi a (doubtful: *Der nit hört wiszheit vnd jr gloubt* xi 26);

with the genitive: *glouben dem schlangen siner wort* ci 31; *der geschrift glouben* xi 1 f.;

with *in*<sup>2</sup>: *Dar vmb gloubt der nit recht jnn got* lxv 29;

with *vff* and accusative: *Der vff das gstirn solch glouben hat* lxv 30.

**halten** alone (= *existimare*), with *für* and in *vff sich halten* is used as in NHG.;

reflexive with the genitive<sup>3</sup>: *disz welt Sich vast des kóllschen bóttchen helt* xlvi 86; *Der sîn des vatters halttet sich* (= *ähnelt dem Vater*) xlix 15.

**helfen**<sup>4</sup>:

with the accusative: *Was hülff ein menschen das etc.* xxiv 23; *Was hülff dich / das etc.* ib. 25;

with the dative: *Sie hülffen jm nit* iii 20; *jm helfen* xc 5;

<sup>1</sup> MHG. with dat. of pers., gen. or acc. of thing. Cf. Paul 263, 264.

<sup>2</sup> Zarncke, p. 320 n. to xii 24, calls this a Latinism.

<sup>3</sup> Goedeke, p. 90 n., quotes an example from *Facetus*.

<sup>4</sup> The MHG. distinction between the use of dat. and acc. (Paul 241; Zarncke p. 341 n. to xxiv 25) is kept up in the *Narrenschiff*.

with the genitive <sup>1</sup>: *yeder starb am selben we Des er meynt helffen yedermann.*

**hüten** <sup>2</sup>:

with the accusative (supplemented by *vor* with the dative):  
*vor dem man sich hütt* ix 8 (10 times in all);

with the genitive: *der hütt der hewschreck* xxxii a; *Wer synr frowen hütten düt* ib. 2 (twice only).

**lonen**:

with the accusative: *der all ding lont* lxxxv 85 (once);

with the dative: *lonen eym* i 24.

**lügen**:

with the genitive (or dative?) *Eyn yeder lüg vor (= vorher) syner schantz* lviii 13;

with *für*: *lüg für dich wol* xlvi 30;

with *zû*: *Sie lügen übel zû den sachen* ciii 85.

**manen** <sup>3</sup>:

with the genitive: *Der sy eyn yeder narr gemant* cxi 85;

with *an*: *Sie manten mich dran* lxxx 3.

**annemen**:

with the accusative: *Ee er die priesterschaft nam an* lxxiii 40;

reflexive with the genitive: *Der sich des doch nit nymet an* Vorr. 62.

**genieszen** <sup>4</sup>:

with the accusative: *Syn duschen er genüsset nit* lxxxix 31;

with the genitive: *Der selb / syns tuschens gnüsset nitt* lxxxix b; *Wes eyner will das er geniesz* lix 20.

**benügen** <sup>5</sup>:

with the accusative: *Do mit losz ich benügen mich* i 11;

*Keynen benügt me / mit sym stand* lxxxii 61;

with the dative: *Eym yeden syn armüt benüg* xciv 16.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Paul 266.

<sup>2</sup> Regularly with the genitive in MHG., Paul 264.

<sup>3</sup> Regularly with the genitive of the thing in MHG., Paul 263.

<sup>4</sup> *Ib.* 263. For apparent acc. in: *das nit nyessen* lxvii 88, cf. 22 n. to *entberen*.

<sup>5</sup> MHG. *genüegen* is impers., trans., with the subjective idea in the genitive, Paul 241, 265.

**(ge)schwigen**<sup>1</sup>:

- with the accusative: *die worheyt schwigen* civ 4;  
 with the genitive: *Ich schwig der / den das gyt freüd* lxii 31;  
*Ich will der ander geschwigen* lx 25;  
 with the accusative of person, genitive of thing: *Ich will des gelts jnn* (acc. s. m.) *gchwige* lxxv 42;  
 with *zû*: *Dar zû sunst yederman swigt still* xix 2; *Schwiygt dar zû recht* xciii 28.

**sorgen**:

- with the accusative: *ich sorg den vndergangk* ciii 64;  
 with the (causal) genitive: *sorgen grösser schwer* xxxviii 46; *Des libs wir sorgen* lxxxv 46;  
 with *vff* and accusative: *Der sorg hatt vff die grebnisz* lxxxv 98.

**sparen**:

- with the dative<sup>2</sup>: *Dar vmb / das jm got spart* lxxxvi 16;  
 with the accusative (indirect object in the dative): *der weysz nit wem er solches spart* iii 3.

**verstan**:

- with the accusative as in NHG.;  
 with the genitive: *Die des rechten nit verston* ii 3;  
 reflexive with *vff* and accusative as in NHG.

**vörchten**:

- with the accusative: *vörchten den herren* (= *Gott*) lvi 43;  
 with the genitive: *Abraham vorcht synr frowen* xxxiii 85;  
 reflexive (absolute): *vörchten sich* lxxxvi 10; with *vor* and dative: *vor fall sich vörchten* xxvi 70.

**weren**<sup>3</sup>:

- with accusative of thing: *Alls übel wechszt das man nit wert* vi 24;

<sup>1</sup> MHG. *verswiigen* takes double acc., or gen. of thing, Paul 244; Zarncke p. 452 n. to civ 4.

<sup>2</sup> A Latinism, according to Zarncke, p. 431 n. to lxxxvi 16.

<sup>3</sup> Zarncke, p. 301 n. to i 8, enumerates the constructions possible with this verb (acc. of person, gen. or dat. of thing and dat. of person, gen. or acc. of thing) and quotes an example (dat.-gen.) from Fischart. Paul, 241, 263, states that the acc. of person, gen. of thing is regular in MHG. Cf. also 43 *weren*.

with dative of thing: *das er dem narren (i. e., der Benennung) wer* lxvi c;

with dative of person, genitive of thing: *jnn (dat. p.) der fliegen weren* i 8.

**wissen:**

with the accusative: *ich solch kuntschafft weisz* Vorr. 69;

with the genitive: *Der vrsach weisz nyeman gantzlich* lvii 80; with *vmb* and the accusative: *das er dar vmb weiszt* lxxx 12.

**wünschen**, ordinarily transitive; is used once with the genitive: *Mancher wünscht des glich gouückels*<sup>1</sup> xxvi 61.

43. The following verbs have a double construction:

**bitten**<sup>2</sup>:

with accusative of person, genitive of thing: *Ich hab sie des gebetten nit* lxxix 22.

**vergünnen**<sup>3</sup>:

with dative of person, genitive of thing: *jm vergünnen syner rûw* lxxxv 67.

**vber reden:**

with accusative of person, genitive of thing: *Wer sich des vber reden latt* lviii 27.

**ruwen:**

with accusative of person: *Wer buwen will / das in nit ruw* xv 19; *den ruwt* xcvi c; genitive of thing: *Sannabalach syn spottes ruwt* xlii 29.

**schamen:**

with accusative of person, genitive of thing: *Die Dern andern (sic) narren sich schammen* xcvi c; *Die gelerten müssen sich schämē Jr ler vnd jres namen* ciii 115.

**bescheren:**

with dative of person, genitive (or accusative?) of thing: *hab got eym gûts beschert* lvii 7.

<sup>1</sup> Regularly with the genitive in MHG., Paul 264.

<sup>2</sup> Regularly with genitive of thing in MHG., Paul 263, 264.

<sup>3</sup> Paul 264.



**(ent) (er) weren**<sup>1</sup>:

with dative of person, genitive of thing: *Das ich jnn* (dat. p.) *wil der fliegen weren* i 8; *So werd jm das*<sup>2</sup> *nyemer entwert* lvii 8;

with accusative of person, genitive of thing: *Bisz er des hengers sich erwert* lxx 22.

**bzalen:**

with dative of person, accusative of thing: *Das er jm bezal das* lxxxvi 28.

**bezügen:**

with accusative of person, genitive of thing: *ich mich des bezüg* cxi 28.

44. The particle **ge-** has retained its full MHG. functions, being used to give a verb either a perfective or momentary sense: *Eyn narr ist wer gesprechen dar* xxix 31; conversely, it is omitted with the past participles of verbs which already have a perfective meaning: *bracht, kumen, funden, geben*, etc.<sup>3</sup>

## SYNTAX OF MOODS.

45. Indicative and subjunctive are endlessly confused in the *Narrenschiff*. The indicative replaces the conditional (subjunctive) in: *Sie wellen tragen was mannen schántlich was* Vorr. 116; we find both used in purpose clauses: *Do mit myn g'dicht nit würd* (indicative) *gestrofft* Vorr. 105; *Das es werd* (subjunctive) *krusz* iv 11; *das er sie losz* (subjunctive) *irr gon* vi 5; in indirect questions: *Was die wyszheit hat, Wie sórglich sy der narren stat* Vorr. 51 f.; *wer er ist Wem er glich sy* ib. 29 f.

46. The subjunctive is regular in the jussive and in conditions contrary to fact; and it is often used with rather nice discrimination in the potential: *narrenspiegel in dem ein yeder narr*

<sup>1</sup> For detailed discussion cf. 42 *weren* and footnote.

<sup>2</sup> For apparent acc., cf. 22 footnote to *entberen*.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. Paul 305, 307, 371; Cf. also Shumway, *The Verb in Thos. Murner*, I, pp. 29 ff.

*sich kenn* Vorr. 31; *Ob es inn joch nit wol gefall* ib. 72; *Wer worheit sag / verdienet hasz* ib. 74.

47. The infinitive is used very loosely as a noun: *molen*<sup>1</sup> (= *Gemälde*) Vorr. 28; *Leander nit syn schwymmen dát* xiii 49; *Hett Phaeton syn faren gelon* xl 21.

48. The original form of the infinitive (*i. e.*, without *zû*<sup>2</sup>) occurs in a few instances: *Besser ist haben gût geberd* ix 17; *vnderstont*<sup>3</sup> *schwymmē* Vorr. 22; *Eyn ere was ettwan tragen bert* (= *Bärte*) iv 3; *Das jm vff heben ist zû vil* xxiv 2; *Der bgert erfaren vil* xxxiv 3; *Lichter wer eym syn / in der wúst* lii 17; *hören nit vff arbeiten* lxvii 80; *wer hofft entgan* xxxvi 29; so invariably after *meynen*<sup>4</sup>: *meynen do mit gefallen* vii 15; and (*ge*)*tar*: *Nyeman getar Zû jnn sprechen* xlvi 5 f.; possibly a Latinism in: *Der zeigt sich selbs eyn narren syn* xix 8; as in NHG. in: *bettlen, schloffen gan; das er recht ler* (= *lerne*) *tûn* xxiii 12; *Wann er ander sterben sicht* (regularly with *sehen*) xxix 7.

49. There is one striking illustration of a possible construction with *lassen* and a complementary infinitive: *Sychem hett sie gelossen gan* xxvi 52.

50. Progressive present and past tenses, used in MHG.,<sup>5</sup> occur quite frequently: *Dar durch sich mancher ist verferien* xxx 16; *Wann er von jm hülff wartend wer* xxxviii 45; *Noch dem man bruchen wart den pflug* lxxxiii 40.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Zarncke p. 297 n. to this passage.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Paul 297.

<sup>3</sup> But *zû* is used also: *der vnderstot zû dienen* xviii 1 f.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. Zarncke p. 319 n. to x 23.

<sup>5</sup> Generally only *sein* is used, but *werden* occurs twice, as in the example noted. For the MHG. usage cf. Paul 287 and a. 1, 297 a. 1; also Zarncke p. 371 n. to xxxvii b. Cf. also A. W. Aron, *Die "progressiven" formen im Mhd. u. Frühnd.*, Frankfurt a. M. 1914.

## CHAPTER V. CONJUNCTIONS AND ADVERBS.

**51.** In comparisons we find the correlatives: **als . . . als**<sup>1</sup>: *Wem nit der gmein nütz jst als werd Als eigen nutz* x 26 f.; *als vil als die affen* lxxiii 18; **solch . . . als**<sup>2</sup>: *Mit sölcher mosz als er hat gethan* ii 22; after comparatives and *nüt*,<sup>3</sup> **dann** is used: *die nüt dañ mit dorheit vmbgan* Vorr. 11; *me dan ein hand vnd füsz* iii 10; *ee dann zytt* viii 30; *Dar vmb ist nützt vndöttlich mer Vnd biblich by vns dann die ler* vi 88; and also **wan (wen wann)**: *keyn liebern will ich / wen dich han* xxxiii 46.

**52.** Many conjunctions in the *Narrenschiff* preserve older usages:

**als**<sup>4</sup>: *Do Roboam nit volgen wolt Den altten wysen / als er solt* viii 18; *Landt als jszlant* lxvi 51.

**dan**<sup>5</sup> (**dann den denn**): *Den vordantz hat man mir gelan* *Dañ jch on nutz vil bücher han i af*; *Des glich / will mancher doctor syn Der nye gesach Sext (et al.) Dann (= nur, ausser) das er hat eyn pyrment hut* lxxvi 65 ff.<sup>6</sup>; *Man müsz sprechen / er sy myn sün Dann (= wenn) er dem schelmē recht würt thün* v 24.

**das** is used alike for *damit* and *so dass* (both of which occur, however): *die füren Im schne / das sie wol halb erfrüren* Vorr. 75.

Note 1. The conjunction may be omitted in a result clause: *Der was als wytt Er dāt jm nüt* lxxvi 42.

Note 2. By an ellipsis *das* may be causal: *dort ist er*

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Paul 318.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. *ib.* 318, 348, 4.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. *ib.* 319.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. *ib.* 348, 4. But *wie* occurs also: *liep stiehlt sich ab wie ein diep* vi 84. *Als ob* is used as in NHG.

<sup>5</sup> This conj. had begun to take the place of *wan* in the xv century; cf. Roemheld: *Die deutschen Konjunctionen* "wande," "denn" u. "weil," diss. Giessen, Mainz 1911, p. 45.

<sup>6</sup> Cf. Zarneke p. 421 n. 1 to this passage.



*ewig dott Das er nitt lernet kennen got* xlvii 5 f., cf.:  
*das er nit strofft sin kynd Des strofft jn got* vi 27.

**do** is still used as in MHG.<sup>1</sup>: *ich hab gewacht / Do die schleyffent der jch gedacht* Vorr. 90 f.; *Do er was in Chaldeen landt* xxxiv 29.

**do mit** (twice with *das*) expresses purpose occasionally: *Do mit myn gdicht nit würd gestrofft* Vorr. 105.

**echt** (= *wenn nur*): *Echt icht alleyn mög machen vil* xlvi 34.

**ob**<sup>2</sup> is used more loosely than in NHG.: *Dar vmb soll man han für das best Ob eelüt nit gern haben gest* xxxiii 76; *Ob man die all nit wissen kann So geb man es eyn armen man* xx 15 f.; *ob joch* and *ob schon* are separated: *Ob es jnn joch nit wol gefall* Vorr. 72; *Ob ich schon hab eyn groben synn* i 25.

**so**<sup>3</sup> is used variously: most commonly interchangeable with *wann* as a relative temporal conjunction: *Wer gern well werden bald gesund Der zoug dem artzet recht die wund Vnd lid sich / so man die vff brech* xxxviii 15<sup>4</sup>; *so sie sollten vast studieren gont sie bübelieren* xxvii 5 f.; conditional: *vil schántlicher ist sie (i. e., Buhlen) dann So bülen dünt allt wib vnd mann* xii 86; also in a purpose clause: *Wer eynen will schlagen ee dann ers jm sag So er sich nit gewóren mag* ci 8.

**sydt** alone or with *das* as in MHG.,<sup>5</sup> or with *als*, may be temporal or causal: *Sydt ich solch kuntschafft weisz* Vorr. 69; *Sidt das jm smeckt des smáres rouch* lii 23; *Sydt als das vnder der sunnen ist* liv 22.

**wann** (three times **wenn**) is temporal or conditional (absolutely interchangeable with *so* in this construction): *Eyn yedes ding me sterckung hatt Wann es bynander gsamlet stat dann so es ist zerteilt* xcix 135; *Allexander / wann er truncken was* xvi 42; also in the sense of *wenn nicht*,

<sup>1</sup> Cf. 33 and Paul 348, 1.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. *ib.* 331.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Paul 354.

<sup>5</sup> Cf. *ib.* 353, 3.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. *ib.* 353, 8, 348, 3.

*nur*<sup>1</sup>: *mancher düt bättlen So er wol wercken möcht . . . , wann das er sich nit wol mag bucken* lxiii 25; Causal use is not found.

**wie** (generally replaced in comparisons by *als* or *dann*) is used more loosely than in NHG.: *Wer grosz arbeyt vnd vngemach Hat / wie er fürdere frömbde sach* lvii 1 f.

**wil** (**wile, die wil, die wile**) is still restricted to the MHG. sense of *während*<sup>2</sup>: *Gib wil du lebst* ii 23; *Die wile er gat* lv 5; but *wile ich byn gott* lxxxviii 26 seems to be approaching the causal sense of NHG.

**wo** as temporal conjunction has its analogue in NHG.

53. The peculiarities in the *Narrenschiff* in the use of adverbs may be briefly noted:

**allenthalb** occurs once, xiv 15.

**do** as in MHG. is used as double relative (= *da wo*): *Die süchten wäg / do keyner was* xxxvi 15.

**drafter** occurs once, xiii a.<sup>3</sup>

**eynst** occurs once in the sense of *semel* (not, as in NHG., exclusively *quondam*): *Eyn katz wann sie eynst angebissen hat* xxxiii 42.

**ettwan** is regularly used in the sense of *quondam*, as in MHG.

**fast** (**vast**) is used for NHG. *sehr*: *fast güt* i 10; *vast hoch* xxvi 66; and for NHG. *fest, tüchtig*: *sie soltten vast studieren* xxvii 5.

**halber** occurs three times, as in: *Eyn gütter artzt dar vmb nit flücht Ob joch der kranck halber hyn zücht* xxxviii 21 f.

**in** (**inn, jn, jnn**) is both preposition and adverb, without distinction in form: *Er ist gefallen dar jn* xlv 13.

**me** is about twice as common as **mer**, which seems to be used mostly *metri causa*.

<sup>1</sup> Occurs sporadically until the 16th century, Moser.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Paul 253, 6; also Roemheld *op. cit.*, pp. 47 ff.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. Zarncke p. 322 n. to this passage for other examples.

**nyenan** (= *nie*) occurs once, xxiv 31.<sup>1</sup>

**ser** has completely replaced *vil*, even in: *das ich ser wunder hab* Vorr. 5.

**vsz** is the regular form of the adverb: *Er mócht hie vsz wol blyben syn* xlv 14.

**vor** has the senses: *früher, vorher, zuvor, voraus*: *Hett sich Adam bedocht vor basz* xii 11; *Dû vor die wergk / dar noch die lere* xxi 29; *So wer er doch eyn narr als vor* xxvi 4; *Sie hant die kappen vor zû stür* xxvii 2.

**vorhin** has the sense of *vorher* three times, e. g.: *wer sich versicht vorhin* xii b.

**vor vsz** occurs in the sense of *besonders*.

**wo**, as in MHG., may mean *wenn* or *als*.

54. Instances occur in which the superlative of the adverb is formed as in NHG., e. g., *vffs aller best* xxiii a.

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<sup>1</sup> Cf. 33 and Paul 344.

## CHAPTER VI. THE RELATIVE CONSERVATISM OF BRANT, LUTHER AND SACHS.

It may be interesting to compare the *Narrenschiff* and the writings of Luther and Hans Sachs with the purpose of determining how much difference exists in the syntax of these divergent norms. Unfortunately, the present work must be greatly circumscribed in this respect by the lack or the inaccessibility of satisfactory preliminary studies. Most of the special treatises on the language of this period stop with a discussion of the sounds and inflections.

Brant wrote in the Upper German literary dialect, with an Alemannic or Alsatian caste. That he did have in mind the recognized norm,<sup>1</sup> rather than simply using the local popular speech, is shown, for instance, by his careful retention of the final *-n*, which had certainly disappeared (one case, infinitive *gschwige* lxxv 42 shows this loss).

The most conspicuous differences (aside from the sounds) between the men under consideration will be found in the matter of vocabulary; but the syntax, too, shows certain interesting points.

### Genitive.

Luther uses the possessive genitive somewhat more freely than Brant<sup>2</sup>: *ihr seid Christi* 1 Cor. 3, 23; *dass ihr eines andern seid* Rom. 7, 4. In this respect Luther is more conservative, closer to MHG.

In the case of the genitive of specification (Cf. 12) Luther has a few echoes, which may appear doubtful<sup>3</sup>: *der hats* (= *dessen, darin*) *gröszere Sünde* 1 John 19, 11; *ich hats alles Macht* 1 Cor. 6, 12<sup>4</sup>; but we find also well-defined instances: *sie waren des Handwerks Teppichmacher* Ap. 18, 3; *die Lehre welcher*<sup>5</sup> *du*

<sup>1</sup> Gessner (ca. 1560) calls it "*lingua communis Germanica vel Helvetica*," Burdach: *Die Einigung der nhd. Schriftsprache*, p. 21.

<sup>2</sup> The citations are from Lehmann, who has used the modern orthography.

<sup>3</sup> But cf. the development as indicated in 22, footnote to *entberen*.

<sup>4</sup> Lehmann 27 does not recognize this construction in the above examples.

<sup>5</sup> Lehmann 10 refers this genitive, and similar ones, to the verbs.



*unterrichtet bist* Luke 1, 4 (only in the earliest prints). Luther construes certain adjectives analogously (cf. 13): *ungläubig* (but *gläubig* with *an*), *geizig*,<sup>1</sup> *wert*.

Luther uses the instrumental genitive (cf. 14): *der Gerechte wird seines Glaubens leben* Rom. 1, 17<sup>2</sup>; also the genitive of characteristic (cf. 15): *der ist des Glaubens an Jesu* Rom. 3, 26; *der ward Unmuths* Mark 10, 22; and the genitive of quality (cf. 16) is very common (the *Narrenschiff* has not a single case): *O ihr Thoren und träges Herzens* Luke 24, 25.<sup>3</sup>

Luther seems to have no clear instance of the genitive to express cause or source (cf. 17 f.), unless we may so regard the phrase: *es Spott haben*, in: *die andern hattens ihren Spott* Ap. 2, 3, and: *so wird ers Schaden leiden* 1 Cor. 3, 15. At all events, this is an instance in which Brant is the more conservative.

In their use of the genitive of material (cf. 19) Luther and Brant coincide, both being somewhat more restricted than MHG.

Luther is less free with the partitive genitive than Brant. It occurs in Luther with expressions of quantity or number: *viel*, *wenig*, *was*, *etwas*, *nicht*; with *trinken*; and with superlatives. Circumlocutions with *von* and *aus* occur also.

Preliminary studies of the genitive in Sachs were not available for a similar comparison of his syntax in this particular.

### Verbs.

A table of the varying constructions will give the clearest impression of the verbs which differ in Brant and Luther.

BRANT	LUTHER
<i>entberen</i> w. genitive . . .	{ w. genitive w. accusative (occasionally)
<i>bitten</i> w. gen. of thing . .	{ w. acc. of thing w. <i>um</i> and acc.
( <i>ge</i> ) <i>bresten</i> w. dative . .	(rare, only in earliest prints)
<i>bruchen</i> w. accusative . .	{ w. genitive w. accusative
( <i>sich</i> ) w. gen. . . . .	not found as reflexive.

<sup>1</sup> Lehmann 11.

<sup>2</sup> *Ib.* 10.

<sup>3</sup> *Ib.* 13.



BRANT	LUTHER
<i>dencken</i> w. genitive . . .	{ w. genitive w. <i>an, nach, uber</i>
<i>erben</i> { w. genitive w. accusative }	w. accusative
<i>entpfinden</i> w. genitive . . .	w. accusative
<i>fröwen</i> ( <i>sich</i> ) w. gen. . .	{ w. genitive w. <i>auf</i> and acc.
<i>füren</i> ( <i>feiern</i> ) w. gen. . .	w. accusative
<i>begeren</i> w. genitive . . .	{ w. genitive w. accusative
<i>bekommen</i> (= <i>treffen</i> ) w. dat.	found, but very rare (Francke does not note it).
<i>gelangen</i> (impers.) w. acc. .	does not occur.
( <i>ge</i> ) <i>lieben</i> (= <i>gefallen</i> ) w. acc.	very rare
( <i>ge</i> ) <i>lusten</i> (impers.) w. acc.	{ w. accusative w. dative
<i>vermählen</i> trans. w. ind. obj.	not noted
( <i>ge</i> ) <i>schwigen</i> { w. accusative w. genitive }	w. genitive
<i>sorgen</i> (= <i>sorge tragen</i> ) { w. gen. w. acc. }	not noted
<i>versumen</i> ( <i>sich</i> ) w. gen. .	<i>versaumlích</i> w. genitive

In Luther, as in Murner,<sup>1</sup> progressive forms are rarer while in Sachs they are much more common.<sup>2</sup> The Alemannic-Alsatian was fond of these progressive forms.<sup>3</sup>

Brant follows the MHG. practise with *ge-* prefixed to the past participle (*cf.* 44); Murner uses it oftener,<sup>4</sup> while Luther practically conforms to the modern norm, having *ge-* as a rule.

<sup>1</sup> Shumway: *The Verb in Thos. Murner* I, p. 35.

<sup>2</sup> Shumway: *Das ablautende Verbum bei H. Sachs*, p. 11.

<sup>3</sup> Socin: *Schriftsprache und Dialekte*, p. 183.

<sup>4</sup> Shumway: *The Verb in Thos. Murner* I, pp. 29 ff.

**Prepositions.**

The most satisfactory conclusions may be drawn from a study of the various prepositional constructions used by these writers.<sup>1</sup>

Both Sachs and Luther use prepositions with the freedom which MHG. enjoyed, but have lost the careful distinctions which the older language observed, as, for instance, in the cases of *an*, *für* and *vor*. Brant is universally conservative in this respect, feeling himself closely limited by the MHG. usage.

**an**

While Luther uses phrases like: *reich an aller Lehre* (to replace the MHG. genitive, cf. 13) and Sachs has: *drumb wundert mich an dein geberden* Fsp. 47, 22 (to replace the causal genitive, cf. 17); *es tut mir an dir also andt* (= *leid*) Fsp. 49, 14; *fünff an* (= *gegen*) *unser drey* Fsp. 32, 197; *an* (= *als Pfand für*) *einen Schuld* F. S. 361, 11; Brant knows only the traditional significance of position, except in a few phrases like *fählen an* and in substitutions for the partitive genitive, the latter an old established construction.

**ab**

Brant and Luther still use *ab* (*abe*), though rarely; Sachs does not have it.

**after**

Luther alone has *after*, in the pejorative sense of *nach*.

**auf**

Sachs occasionally uses *auf* where nowadays we should use *an* or *in*: *auf dem wald*, *Frankfurt auf dem Meyn*; also *auf* in time phrases: *auf dem morgen*. Luther is most conservative with *auf*, while Brant extends its use: *vff das* for *damit dass*; *vff* for *in Bezug auf* (Sachs also), but never uses it to mean any other position than that understood today.

**aus**

Sachs and Luther use *aus* in phrases to replace the partitive genitive; this construction does not occur in the *Narrenschiff*.

**bei**

Sachs has: *Den schickt er dem Gardian bey* (= *durch*) *seinem*

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Miller, C. R.: *The Preposition in Hans Sachs* (see bibliography).

*Son F. S.* 293, 41, 91 f. (often so); *erkennen bei* (= *an*); *verstehen bei* (= *unter*); Luther has *bei* in the sense of *ungefähr*, and also uses it with the accusative (of limit of motion). All these constructions are unknown in the *Narrenschiff*, as is *ausserhalb*.

### bis

Sachs and Luther use *bis* freely, Brant comparatively rarely.

### für vor

Brant is most conservative with *für* and *vor*, writing *für* once instead of *vor*, and *vor* once instead of *für*; Sachs has *für* instead of *vor* six times, while in Luther all distinction has disappeared. Sachs uses *für* to replace the causal genitive: *layd für dich, für dich schemen*.

### gegen gen

Brant uses *gegen* with the accusative only, *gen* with the dative; Sachs makes no distinction; Luther is most like MHG., using *gegen* with either dative or accusative. In Luther *gen* is restricted to place names.

### in

Sachs has: *in bett, in seinen tagen, in die leng*; Brant has none of these. Both Brant and Sachs use *in* to express purpose; Luther does not use it so.

### mit

Brant uses *mit* generally to express an accompaniment rather than purely an instrument, except in *mit namen nennen*; Sachs has the instrumental use often.

### ob

The *Narrenschiff* has but one instance of *ob*, while Sachs uses it frequently in many meanings: position, for *an, auf, bei, vor, über*, etc.; causal with the reflexives *beklagen, freuen, erzürnen*; with *spotten*, etc.; also (rarely) with the accusative. Luther uses *ob* freely, but only with the dative.

### ohne

Brant uses *on* with the accusative or the genitive; Sachs and Luther restrict it to the accusative.

**über**

Sachs has phrases with *über* to replace the causal genitive after *klagen*, *erzürnen*, etc.

**um**

Brant and Sachs agree in the use of *um* with the accusative, while Luther uses it with both accusative and genitive.

**unter**

Brant uses *under* in the time phrase *underwil*, which Sachs and Luther do not have.

Summarizing, we find that Brant is decidedly the most conservative, as a rule, with prepositions, while Luther and Sachs, in their different ways, are very close together in the order named.

**Miscellaneous differences.**

Luther has *sich* for the dative of the reflexive regularly, but sometimes *im*. Brant has *im* always.

Luther has *es* for the genitive of the pronoun *es*, as in MHG.; always *des* (NHG. *dessen*); and prefers the short forms (as in MHG.) *ir*, *im*, *in* (NHG. *ihnen*), *der* (NHG. *deren*), *den* (NHG. *denen*), *wes*.<sup>1</sup>

Brant and Sachs use correlative *als . . . als* (as in MHG.) where Luther and NHG. have *so . . . als*; Brant has *als* where Luther and NHG. have *wie*; *weil* is temporal in Brant and Luther, causal in Sachs; *wann* (*wenn*) is causal in Sachs,<sup>2</sup> but not in Brant or Luther; Luther uses the modern *nichts*, unknown to Brant.

The conclusion seems justified that Brant's conservatism in matters of syntax is greater than a difference of half a century between the dates of the works compared would presuppose. He must have been under stronger reactionary influences than either Luther or Sachs.

<sup>1</sup> Moser, see Bib.

<sup>2</sup> Roemheld, *op. cit.*



Sachs was not a scholar. His models were frankly popular. Linguistic forms meant nothing to him, and he had no traditions. We should expect him to be the most naïve in his language, to pick up whatever he found handy, whether standard literary usage or not.

The case with Luther is, of course, very different. We need not seek in Greek or Latin influence the explanation of Luther's variations: they were without doubt indigenous. Luther was a scholar, a reformer. His aim in producing his translation of the Bible, for instance, was more than churchly: it was linguistic besides; and this linguistic purpose was, in turn, two-fold: to be universal and to be a standard—a model of language and style. Withal, his thought was for the present and the future—never for the past.

Brant's aims were quite different. He, too, was a scholar, but he was a formal moralist, a reactionary, untravelled and insular. He was not interested in linguistics in the *Narrenschiff*. For him the past held many valuable precepts, the present and the future were nothing but grim preparation for the reward or punishment to come. It was but natural that he should look backwards linguistically, too, as we have found that he does.



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